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THE NEGRO FARMER
AND MESSENGER

VOL. 3, NO. 12
JUNE 17, 1916

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

A "Blue Grass" (Kentucky) Friend and
an Alabama Admirer of the Horse

Can't you see that these horses are
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paid to smart organizers per month, of the Original Missionary Baptist Church Association. We want Organizers in all parts of the United States and Canada to represent this New Benevolent Work in every Church and will pay you each week or month. If you mean business, send $1.00 at once for contract and full particulars. No sinners need apply. Address:

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(Saw it in the Negro Farmer).

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WHEN TO SWAT THE HEN

Old hens are the cause of low averages in egg production. From investigations carried on by various poultry raisers it has been amply proved that the hen is not profitable after her third summer. This is one of the reasons why the hens should be marked after hatching as a second year hen might easily be killed and a third year hen allowed to be a boarder for a fourth summer.—Better Farming.

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(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

Atlanta, Georgia

College Academy Divinity School

An institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development; the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.
Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., Athletic, all live features. For information address

JOHN HOPE, President

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Wonderful Hair Dressing and Grower

1,000 Agents Good Money Made

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THE NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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AND MESSENGER

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ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

OUR COLORED AMBASSADORS — ORDINARY

(A Talk About Colored Servants)

Definitions. If one will take his dictionary and examine the words, ambassador ordinary, ambassador extraordinary, charge d'affaires, envoy, and consul, he will find them defined about as follows:

An ambassador **ordinary** is a minister of the highest rank, employed by one ruler or State to reside permanently at a foreign court for the purpose of managing the public concerns of his own country and to represent its dignity and power.

An ambassador **extraordinary** is one as defined above, but who is sent on a special occasion and does not reside at the court to which he is sent.

The charge d'affaires is a minister of rank inferior to an ambassador, sent to serve in the place of an ambassador during the latter's absence, or sent to one of the less important courts.

An envoy differs very little from an ambassador. He is sent, usually on a special occasion or for a particular purpose and his rank is inferior to that of an ambassador.

A consul is inferior in rank to the charge d'affaires and is specially charged with the duty of protecting and promoting the commercial enterprises of his country in the place where he is stationed.

Some Points of Similarity

In their contact and relations with the white people of the United States, particularly in the South, the colored people are represented by persons who may very properly be given the titles discussed under the definitions above.

Unlike the diplomatic service of nations, the Negro's ambassadors ordinary are the most numerous class. They are the colored persons who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 2,893,674 in number; and those found in domestic and personal service, 1,099,715, a total of 3,993,389, out of 5,192,535 Negroes in gainful occupations.

These two classes must be ranked as our ambassadors ordinary because, although they do not hold highest rank with us and would not be the race's choice as its representatives, they do live permanently with and near the white people, come into closer contact with them than any other class of Negroes, and, since they are in the majority, do represent the "dignity and power" and civilization of the whole colored race to that great host of white persons who because of law and social customs rarely ever come into contact with the better educated classes of Negroes.

Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary

The Negro's ambassadors and envoys extraordinary are those of the learned and professional classes, 67,245 in number, who on rare occasions are called into council with the whites to discuss or arrange matters dealing with the interests of the two races. There is no criticism to be offered on the fidelity with which these colored men and women with superior training and culture take care of the interests of our race when called into council; but, as is very well known, they are not often so called and thus it happens that their often fineness of heart and desire to work for the general welfare of whites and blacks are not generally known.

In the case of ministers in general, it is true that while the ambassadors and envoys who are sent on special occasions usually do splendid work, the general and main dependence must be in the ambassadors ordinary—those who are always "on the job" and who are continually "before the throne." This is true of the colored servants. They represent the race night and day —they are always under observation; they are always in position to influence our white neighbors for us or against us.

The extraordinary class, our learned and cultured ones, are not in such position and, however great our regret, **we must manfully face the fact that the colored servants are the most powerful ambassadors — representatives, if you will — that the Negro has at the court of the goodwill or illwill of our white neighbors.**

None of the other classes get so close to the throne as do the colored servants; and while each one has its own place, the colored servant becomes of tremendous importance to our welfare. Let us see if this is true:

The Place of the Colored Servant

The relations between Negro servants and white persons, particularly in the South, are the closest and most intimate that exist anywhere between employer and employee. The relation came down to us from slave days when the older colored woman of the household was the second mother — "mammy," the South likes to say—to everybody in the white household.

She nursed everybody, fed everybody, comforted everybody, scolded everybody, cared for everybody; and she was told things by the women of the house which they would tell to no other living soul. The children loved her. She made cookies for the boys and she was a "shelter in time of storm" for the girls budding into womanhood.

In a way almost similar, the older colored men lived very close to the heart of the white families in which they worked.

In almost every case, the colored men and women who served the white people, particularly as domestic servants, were **friends of the family** as well as servants. It was natural that these white people should learn to believe in and trust these colored people and to judge all colored people by the ones in their own families whom they knew best and at first hand.

While it is to be regretted that the relations are not quite so close as in olden days, the colored servant still is the standard by which most of our white neighbors measure all colored people.

A Startling Conclusion

It follows naturally, logically, then, that the colored servants, particularly those in domestic and personal service are of greater concern to the colored people of the United States than any other class in the race.

Let Us Reason A Little

In every place of considerable size, where any number of Negroes live there will be found groups of colored people who are genteel in manner and clean in character. But their lives do not touch directly the lives of the white people in their community. These latter touch their servants only.

There are numbers of Negroes everywhere perfectly honest in every respect; but the honesty or dishonesty of the colored servant is that which our white neighbors see every day.

From our schools we are sending, every year, great groups of young Negroes who are clean in their thoughts, in their words and in their persons; but our white neighbors do not have much contact with these—they deal daily with their servants and judge, naturally, from those they know best.

There are Negro homes in which the standard of living is high; but it is the standard of living of the colored servant by which our race is judged.

To sum up: If the Negro servant is honest, reliable, truthful, faithful, industrious, genteel and high grade, unconsciously, the family or company for which that servant works gets the idea that other Negroes are the same.

If our servant girls are strict in their ideas and ideals of personal chastity, the idea is certain to spread that all of our women are of virtue like Caesar's wife. Remember that our white neighbors do not deal in the large with that great host of colored women who are the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the most highly cultured in the race—They see and judge them from afar; but they see our girls and women who are out in service "face to face," for these latter are our ambassadors ordinary, whether we sent them or not.

If the colored men and boys who work around the homes of our white neighbors are upright in character and able to discern the need of strictest carefulness in matters of social relations between the races, much of the suspicion kept alive against the Negro man will disappear; for, mark you, the high-grade colored man who is proud of himself and his race and who is just as anxious to avoid friction as anyone else—this type of colored man is not so well known as are those who do not think much about the question.

More Attention to Those Who Serve

We must reach the colored people who are engaged in domestic and personal service, in particular, and must help them, in some way, to represent us as we deserve to be represented.

Despite our education, our wealth, our culture, our law-abiding qualities, our hopes and our fears, we do not have, yet, the ears of those who rule and to whom we wish to make proof that we are interested in all that makes for racial peace and goodwill and for national progress and development.

The only "Esther" we have at the court of "Ahasuerus" — the only persons who can get the ear of the "ruler" **at any time** are the colored servants who live in the ruler's home. Our educated class—our ambassadors extraordinary—can get a hearing on special occasions, but these servants can get it any time, particularly if they are faithful in their daily task.

On highest grounds of race policy, then, the educated, thrifty, law-abiding, far-visioned Negroes must retrace their steps and go and take these humble laborers by the hands, and help them. It will be a crime to neglect them any longer.

How Reach Them?

I cannot now suggest definite means by which colored servants are to be reached—my purpose was not to devise a method but to make somebody think. Surely, there is someone in the ranks of our learned class who can find a way. Perhaps the teacher can find a method to reduce their illiteracy; the industrial school a way to increase their efficiency as laborers; the physician a plan to teach them hygiene and sanitation; and the minister and church a plan to teach them reliability, sobriety and all the other qualities needed to help make them proper representatives of our race. All these and other agencies working together can accomplish great good.

I believe that the church can lead us all in the matter, because if the minister will earnestly present this whole subject to his congregation, the people will hear him and begin thinking.

A White Field

"Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already unto harvest."

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers unto his harvest."

—ISAAC FISHER.

STOCK BREEDERS' CHANCE IN SOUTH

Mild Climate and Long Season Tend to Cheapen Cost of Food Animals—Start Good Campaign—Various Agricultural Departments and Agencies Work for Diversified Farming

For the live stock breeder of the North the South offers a great opportunity. For years cotton has dominated the agriculture of the South, while millions of dollars have been sent North each year to buy meat and other products which should have been produced at home. This is not because the South cannot grow these products. It is because Southern people have been practicing the one crop system of farming and because the cattle tick has been permitted to stand as an effectual bar

against profitable raising of a good breed of live stock.

The South, however, has begun to awaken. The boll weevil has forced the Southern farmer to a consideration of diversified farming. Live stock is considered the backbone of profitable diversified farming. Without it the land becomes impoverished or largely dependent upon commercial fertilizers. The South is particularly adapted to live stock because of its long season and mild climate, which permit the growing of green forage crops the year around.

Hogs and Peanuts

The South has long been recognized as a good hog country, not only because of the possibilities for its large yields of corn but because of its adaptability to the growing of peanuts, the feeding of which has helped to give that section first rank in the cheapness of pork production.

On the other hand, successful cattle raising on a large scale has been out of the question while the Texas fever cattle tick was allowed to take its toll in death and depleted milk and beef prdouction.

A relentless warfare against the cattle tick has been started. It has made such progress that the next few years are considered sure to see the doom of the tick in the South and the wide opportunity for the Northern breeder of cattle and hogs. Conditions which made the South one of the largest markets for Northern meat products have left it without the supply of pure bred cattle and hogs necessary to meet the demands of the new South.

Turn to Northern Breeder

Where else than to the Northern breeder can the Southern farmer turn for his breeding stock? Can he go to Europe after the war has completed its ravages? Can he go to South America, which as yet cannot supply herself?

The advantages of the South as a live stock country are manifold. There is a ready market with high prices for beef, dairy and poultry products and grains; land is cheap; the climate is mild; two and sometimes three crops can be grown on the small soil in the same year, and the soil is adapted to the growing of a great variety of forage crops, corn and other grains.

Beef and pork can be produced at low cost, as live stock can be pastured the year around. Rainfall is abundant and everywhere are streams and springs to water the herds. At present land is cheap and the South can produce as much corn to the acre as the most fertile lands of the corn belt in the North.

Florida in the Lead

The forces in the South are already organized in preparation for the new industry. Florida is in the van of other Southern States with a thoroughly organized campaign to eradicate the tick and open the way for new breeds of cattle in that section. Sixty thousand dollars a year has been subscribed by land owners, cattle men and the railroads of Florida for a period of three years for the purpose of driving out the tick and establishing the cattle industry on a safe basis. This money is being expended under the direction of a special committee known as the tick eradication committee of the Southern settlement and development organization at Jacksonville. In its work this committee receives the co-operation and assistance of the federal and State departments of agriculture and the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company. The bankers and newspapers are lending their hearty support.—Chicago Herald.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN RAZORS

Genuine Wade & Butcher, made in Sheffield, England. $3 class, special sale, 50 cents each, $5.50 per dozen prepaid. Genuine Princess Razors, while they last, 35 cents each: dozen $3.80 prepaid.

J. W. TIMBERS, Ambler, Pa.

Colored People's Progress

A new race history, soon to be placed on the market at $1.50; the publishers, Austin-Jenkins Co., Washington, D. C., Warder Building, are now placing agents, anyone wanting the agency may secure a fine prospectus free for 15 cents in postage.

A WELL-DESERVED COMPLIMENT

If any man ever deserved a compliment, Mr. Warren Logan deserves the following commendation by the Tuskegee News:

"The Editor of the Tuskegee News takes this opportunity to commend Professor Warren Logan, the Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, who, as Acting Principal since the death of the late Booker T. Washington has borne a vast deal of the brunt of the responsibility of conducting that great school. By his unfailing courtesy to all connected with the school he has more greatly endeared himself to the teachers and students and they have marvelously co-operated with him, each one seeming to feel that he was a leader whom they could trust. He has so tactfully managed that if there has been any friction the outside world has been kept in profound ignorance of it."

Men like Mr. Logan are rare. He was long a tower of strength for the late Dr. Washington.

HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY TEST

For Self-Application by Any Member of the Ancient and Honorable Profession of Housewife

1. Do you consider your occupation of housewife a profession which requires your most intelligent attention and to which you are proud to belong?

2. Do you look upon yourself as your husband's business partner, whose responsibility in spending the income is as vital to the family welfare as his responsibility in earning the income?

3. Does your husband look upon you as his business partner? Do you share with him a knowledge of his financial status, his future prospects, and the ends toward which he is directing his energies? Are you in sympathy with his aims and doing all in your power to aid him?

4. Do you know the amount of income which you are free to spend upon food, clothing, servants' wages, household furnishings, recreation, etc.? Have you planned your disbursement of this income upon the budget plan?

5. Is this income placed at your disposal at the beginning of each month, or at some other definitely determined period, for your free disbursement? Is whatever surplus which may accumulate, because of your careful and intelligent management, yours to dispose of as you think best?

6. Do you deposit your monthly or other allowance or income in a bank and draw it out by check? Do you consider that such well-established business methods are as useful to you, in your business relations, as to your husband in his business relations, and that making use of the most approved business methods adds dignity to your profession of housewife?

7. Do you know that the United States Post Office will supply you with 500 stamped 2-cent envelopes and print your name and address in the upper left-hand corner for the sum of $10.62, which sum is only 62 cents above the price of 500 2-cent stamps? Have you supplied yourself with these business envelopes?

8. Do you know that your bank will have your name printed upon checks in your personal check book free of charge? Have you supplied yourself with such a personal check book? Do you believe that personal checks add dignity and authority to your profession of housewife?

9. Do you preserve receipted bills and other business communications in letter files?

10. Have you adopted a cost-keeping system which is a complete record of every day's expenditures? Are you able to state clearly, at the end of each month or year, exactly how much money you have spent and for what?

11. Is your house planned throughout for your own specific use on sanitary, economic principles?

12. Are the heating and ventilating systems adequate and hygienic?

13. Is the light, both natural and artificial, up to the maximum of quality and quantity, but down to the minimum cost?

14. Have you accurate knowledge of every labor-saving device applicable to your household? Have you supplied those which you approve and can afford?

15. Have you taken all possible fire protection and precaution? Have you a complete inventory of all your household belongings?

16. Have you a practical knowledge of the intelligent planning of the work of a household, so that labor may be justly divided and each employe given a reasonable time of rest?

17. Do you tell each worker exactly what to do, how to do it, and then hold him or her responsible for results?

18. Have you a practical knowledge of cooking? Of economical buying? Of the balanced ration?

19. Have you a complete personal grocery list, stating the brands of varieties which you have assured yourself, to the best of your ability, to be unadulterated and healthful? Do you take stock of the groceries in your house at the beginning of each week or month? Do you buy in quantities and as economically as possible? Do you think that this plan saves time, money, and the nervous strain of the daily ordering of supplies?

20. Have you compared all your methods of housekeeping, in detail, with those of at least a dozen other women whose similar incomes might make their experiences of value to you? Are you willing to be told that your methods might be improved, by such practical housekeepers, by an employe, by an expert?

"Another thing," said Mrs. Franks, "we have compiled a composite grocery list which is proving extremely helpful and a source of substantial saving."

—New York Times.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

There is a church in your comunity. You may not be a member. It may not be to your liking from a sectarian viewpoint. It is possible that you are not religiously inclined. Nevertheless it is your community church. You cannot remove yourself from its influence so long as you remain in the community. If you are an owner of land, that little church has an appreciable effect in increasing and maintaining its value. Few men would want your farm at any price if yours was a churchless community.

That little church reflects the character of the community. If the meeting house is in good repair, neatly painted, and surrounded with a cleanly cut lawn, with solid well-built steps and evenly graded walk leading down to the roadway, it mirrors a thrifty, high-class rural neighborhood, a community of God-fearing, progressive people.

If your community church is not the kind we have delineated, make it so. Be a leader in the movement for a more attractive and useful church. Organize your neighbors into a church improvement bee this spring. Bring your wife and children, with lunch baskets and teams, plows and scrapers, grub-hoes and grass seed, lumber and paint, cement and other essentials for trimming out the bushes, grading and seeding the grounds, building new walks and repairing the church. Let all join hands in giving the pastor the surprise of his life. It may put more vim and enthusiasm into his own work for the community.

This country beautiful movement will bring quick returns. It is a sure and safe investment.—Rural Life.

FRESH PAINT

Painting the house, barns and other farm buildings is an investment. It is practical economy. It adds many dollars to the sale value of the farm. It increases the attractiveness of the landscape. It gives the neighborhood a better standing.

Unpainted buildings give the impression of failure. They are evidences of the poverty of the soil, the shiftlessness of the farmer, a lack of fruitful harvests. No one who has any ambition wants to locate in a community of unpainted houses.

Fresh paint is a profit winning advertisement for the farm. It is a mark of thrift, a promoter of progress, a signboard to success. Show us a thrifty neighborhood and we'll show you farm buildings neatly painted and fields well tilled, in a community of intelligent, progressive, prosperous farmers.—Rural Life.

KEEPING MILK SWEET

The approaching warm weather will make it necessary for dairymen to take extra precautions to prevent loss through souring of milk and cream. As milk is an ideal food for both babies and bacteria, it frequently happens that in warm weather the bacteria are the first to enjoy this delicate food. Though the acid developed in the milk during the souring is not harmful to the health of adults, it is injurious to infants, and distasteful to many older people, and will surely cause the dairyman to lose money.

How can you prevent souring? Simple enough. Since dirt is loaded with bacteria all you have to do is to keep the dirt out of the pails and you can do this by using a small-topped milk pail; by keeping the pails, cans, strainers and other milk utensils clean, and by keeping the cows free from dirt and filth. Be sure and thoroughly wash the utensils with hot water as soon after using as possible and taking care to set them down in a clean protected place to drain. Brush the cows daily to prevent them from becoming dirty, use plenty of bedding, and keep the barn yard clean.

Since bacteria will not sour milk unless they grow in it, you can prevent their growth by cooling the milk as soon as produced and keeping it cool until delivered. The best of dairymen

cannot furnish milk so free from bacteria that it will not sour if left for hours in a warm place. A temperature of 50 F. will prevent this loss.—Better Farming.

TOMORROW IS NOT OURS TODAY IS

The Printers' alphabet begins with advertising and ends with zeal. Between this alpha and omega comes—brains, cheerfulness, determination, energy, friendliness, generalship, hustle, independence, justice, keenness, liberality, manners, neatness, open handedness, push, quality, reasonableness, straightforwardness, truth, unselfishness, veracity, worth, X-ray eyes, young-spirited—and then some.—From Printing News Trade.

ABOLISH MANURE PILES, EMPTY GARBAGE CANS, SKIDOO "HIS FLYNESS"

Paradise for bald-headed men would result and screens, fly paper, fly traps and poison would go into discard

This is the time of the year when all enterprising municipalities are having their "clean up" days. Let us make them thorough, not forgetting the horse and cow stables and yards.

The best time to swat the fly is before he is hatched. Flies breed more in horse manure than any other place, not even excepting the neglected garbage can. To neglect these breeding places in May and buy fly traps in August is paying the price for a certain kind of unpreparedness. The price paid is not

WANTED!

Colored men with selling ability as Life Insurance Solicitors, Deputy Organizers and Supervisors in Alabama, Georgia and Florida to push a financially sound ten-year Life, Health, Accident and Old-age fraternal insurance. One policy covers all. Liberal contracts and virgin territory awaiting men who can produce results. Address with stamp

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Roanoke, Alabama

BALDWIN FARMS The Ideal Place for A Home

Baldwin Farms is located nine miles from the Tuskegee Institute, on the main line of the Western Railway of Alabama. It is a splendid agricultural community, and possesses the following

Advantages to Purchasers

1. It is on the railroad. (2) The surroundings are healthful. (3) The settlers are intelligent, law-abiding and progressive. (4) Purchasers are given ten years in which to pay for their homes. (5) The community is the famous Tuskegee Institute.

The following persons may purchase land and homes at Baldwin Farms:
A. Graduates of Tuskegee Institute Agricultural Department. B. Persons who have been influenced by the Tuskegee Institute Farmers' Conference, Short Course in Agriculture, or other agencies

For further information write to Clinton J. Calloway, Manager, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; or
A. A. Chandler, Baldwin Farms, Route 1, Milstead, Alabama.

Attention Everybody

There was *never* a Better assorted larger Stock of Dry Goods, ladies' and children's wear things, and ladies and children's shoes gotten together under one roof in Tuskegee than we now have. Our prices are reasonable. Courteous attention shown all. Shop with us.

BRASWELL--FORT--WORRELL Co.
111 Court Square
Tuskegee, Alabama

He Notices Your Complexion First

A woman's beauty is decided by her complexion You should be particular—Very Particular about the face powder you use.

Remember that the white face powders are made for white skins. The velvety soft matchless brown skin demands a superior Brown Skin Powder.

Thousands of beautiful Colored American Women who know and demand the best face powder are using

Brazilite Brown Skin Complexion Powder

A genuine Beautifier-Refreshing-Refining causes the muddy complexion to blossom into one of matchless brown skin beauty.

Tear this Coupon Out Now

With it send 25 cents and receive a 50 cent box of Brazilite Brown Skin Complexion Powder. This offer will be closed after June 1st.

Your Name.....

St. No.....*City or Town*..... *State*.....

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Send postal today for full information how to get your Spring suit, made to measure, without a penny's cost. $30 to $40 would not buy a better one. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it—take their orders—and
MAKE $10 TO $15 A DAY
in your spare time. It is dead easy—you never saw a nobbier suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in very latest style. Your choice of 60 fabrics and 32 styles. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring blanks, etc. DON'T WAIT. Mail Postal NOW.
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Washington, D. C.

simply the "filthy lucre" that is spent for screens and fly traps, but we positively know that thousands die every summer from diseases carried by flies. In spite of this fact we still look upon the fly as a necessary evil, an annoyance to be tolerated, instead of a death-dealer to be exterminated.

Flies do not travel very far, so the fly problem is purely municipal, and there is no danger of invasion from the country. If all of the manure could be cleaned out of all the stables in a town, this month, and kept thereafter in tight manure boxes, and all garbage cans emptied twice a week, there would be so few flies this summer that we would need no screens, fly paper, fly traps or fly poison. Bald-headed men and nervous women would have the vacation of their lives— "a consummation devoutly to be wished."—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

LATEST STYLE SUIT FREE JUST TAKE A FEW ORDERS

Made to your measure and tailored to your order from the finest cloth. You couldn't buy a better suit, but it won't cost you a cent. Simply use your spare time to advertise us and take orders. It's easy and pleasant. You can make

$5 to $10 a Day

by wearing our swell clothes and taking measures. They are ways ahead, cheaper, better, more Styles. Write quick for newest sample outfit, measuring chart, cloth samples, style book, tape line, inside prices & how to start.

All Free! Even if you can't be our agent, get our special offer on a suit for yourself just to advertise us. We want a good dresser to wear our clothes in every town. Hurry—and be the first. Send a postal NOW.

36 OTHER STYLES—60 KINDS OF CLOTH FOR YOU TO PICK FROM

Paragon Tailoring Co. Dept 331 CHICAGO

PRESENT GOOD TIME FOR WATER-GLASSING EGGS

Formula for preparation of mixture which will keep eggs from spoiling

Market reports show that eggs have not been as cheap as they are at the present time for several years. If you are going to preserve eggs this year, why not do it now when the price is down? You are more certain of gathering a fresh product than you will be two months from now.

The most successful method yet devised is by the use of water glass (soluble sodium silicate). The formula recommended when eggs are to be kept for a period of eight or nine months is one part water glass to nine parts water. The water should be boiled or distilled to remove all impurities, and cooled before making up the mixture. If eggs are to be kept only a short time, a one-to-fifteen solution will prove satisfactory.

Water glass secured from a local druggist costs about 50 cents a quart and used in the formula one-to-nine will preserve approximately 20 dozen eggs. Glazed earthenware jars make the best containers. They can be left uncovered in a cool cellar providing there is at least two inches of the solution over the top layer of eggs.

Infertile eggs are usually considered the best for the purpose, but at this time of the year fertile eggs will give equally good results if gathered regularly and kept in a cool place prior to preserving. A good plan is to make up the solution and add the eggs as they are gotten each day until the jar is full. —C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

WATERMELON WILT DISEASE

A serious disease of watermelons, known as the wilt, has for many years been prevalent in the Southern States and has now extended westward to the Pacific Coast, having been reported from Oklahoma, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Arizona, Texas, California, and Oregon. In many sections the disease is a serious handicap to the growing of melons on a large scale, not only by destroying the growing crop, but also by preventing the successful culture of melons upon the same field again in succeeding years.

Cause and Symptoms

Watermelon wilt is caused by a fungus which lives in the soil and enters the roots, plugging up the water-carrying vessels and preventing the rise of moisture, thus causing the wilting and death of the plant. The leaves of affected plants first droop, then rapidly wilt and soon die, the runner dying with them. Upon cutting the main tap root near the surface of the ground it will be found to present a yellow color in the wood, making a distinct contrast with the white color of the healthy plant. This yellowing, together with the wilted appearance of the vine, makes the identification of the disease easily possible, and the further fact that a field once infected shows the same trouble in succeeding years in the same or an extended area is an additional recognition mark. All

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commercial varieties of melons appear to be very susceptible to the disease.

Means of Dissemination

The disease is spread in a number of different ways. (1) By particles of earth carrying spores of the fungus, which are easily scattered by the wind, by implements used in cultivating, and by the feet of men and work animals or stray stock passing from one field to another. (2) By infected stable manure. The fungus lives in the dead vines and the practice of cutting hay from watermelon fields results in some watermelon vines being harvested with the hay and this leads to the presence of the causal fungus in the stable. When the fungus once gains entrance to the barnyard, or compost heap, it remains there for years and all the manure taken from such a yard is likely to be infected. (3) By drainage water, flowing from infected to uninfected fields.

Means of Control

There is nothing that can be done to save a field of melons when once attacked by the wilt, but the disease may be avoided by the following precautions:

1. In infected districts, watermelons should never be planted on land where watermelons have been grown within ten or twelve years, more or less, depending on soil conditions, as experiments have shown that the fungus causing the disease is able to live a long period in the ground. As a matter of practical experience, it is usually possible to secure enough fresh land, so that an adequate supply of watermelons can be grown in any large district without need of recourse to old fields.

2. Stable manure which has become infected by the use of melon hay or refuse containing melon vines should never be applied to the watermelon crop, or to land where it is desired to plant watermelons later.

3. Fields which have received the drainage water from infected fields must be considered and treated as infected. This means that the farmer having two fields, one which is on higher ground than the other, should plant the lower field first.

4. As far as possible live stock should be prevented from passing from infected to uninfected fields.

5. Breeding resistant varieties. It has been demonstrated by the Department of Agriculture that varieties of watermelons resistant to wilt can be bred. The strains thus far produced are not recommended for general planting, but it will be worth while for interested localities to have wilt-resistant varieties adapted to their conditions bred.

BAILING HAY IN THE FIELD

The practice of baling hay in the field has many good points to recommend it and is being more generally practiced every year. Experience has shown that if timothy hay is cut at the right stage thoroly cured, it can be baled in the field and placed in a closed barn immediately without danger.

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Sweet Potatoes For Sale

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will sell a limited quantity of Sweet Potatoes between now and March 1st. at 75cts. per bushel.

Beginning March 1st. we will furnish the public early potato slips of the Triumph, Porto Rican Yam, and Bunch Yam varieties for early potatoes.

G. R. BRIDGEFORTH

Director Agricultural Department.

There is probably no better time for cutting timothy hay to be baled than when practically all the bloom has fallen and approximately one-tenth the heads are beginning to turn yellow. With good weather for cutting, fair amount of sunshine and a drying wind, it is possible to cut hay one morning and bale it the following day, provided the hay is reasonably free from rank-growing green weeds.

The expense connected with baling is not great. In some sections where custom baling is somewhat common the work is done for as low as five cents per bale for bales ranging from 100 to 125 pounds. It is customary for the owner of the baler to furnish the machine force, consisting of at least two men, and also the gasoline and wire. The unusually high prices of these materials prevailing this year will slightly increase the cost of baling. The farmer furnishes board for the men and the necessary men and teams to deliver the hay to the machines.

With a power baler and plenty of men and wagons in the field, as many as ten acres of average hay can be baled in one day. It is a simple matter to move the outfit from place to place and thus avoid hauling the hay for more than a short distance.

Hay that is to be sold must be baled at some time, except a small amount which is sold for local consumption and delivered in loose form. The most economical time to bale hay is just as soon as it becomes well enough cured to go into a bale without spoiling.

Loss in handling is reduced to a minimum, less labor is required than when it is stacked and baled later, much greater amount can be stored in a given space, and the convenience and saving of labor when feeding are items worth considering. They more than offset the small expense connected with baling.

TRIBUTE TO THE HOG

Hogs pay the taxes, clothe the family, send the children to school, and make possible the development of new homes. They have provided the food for the Anglo-Saxon race. Without them, Chicago would be a prairie village, Kansas City, a barren hill, and Omaha, a ferry crossing. Take away the sow and our banks would close, and the wheels of commerce cease to turn.

The pig is a quiet, inoffensive, Christian sort of animal symbolic to a greater extent of the peaceful virtues for which our nation is so conspicuous than is the roving piratical eagle. The snout inverting the soil is a symbol of peace and industry. The pig is a thrifty animal, turning to good account everything which comes his way, and a far better representative of the American character than the roving, robbing eagle.

The hog is a condenser; he is a manufacturer of hams, hash and head cheese, lard, illuminating oils, hair brushes, liver pudding, tooth brushes, glue, buttons, bacon, bristles fertilizers and fats, knife handles, whistles, soaps, side meat, saddle covers, and sausage, He is a mint, and the yellow coin of our country, the bullion, he transmutes into golden coin.

In the American hog we have an automatic, combined machine for reducing the bulk in corn and enhancing its value. It puts ten bushels of corn in a space of less than a bushel measure and in so doing quadruples the value of the grain.—F. D. Coburn, Wallace's Farmer.

POULTRY NOTES

The time to sell "springs" is when they weigh from a pound and a half to two pounds. If kept longer the increase in weight is more than absorbed by the decrease in price per pound, and the price received per head is often less.

The old roosters should have been sold before this, but on many a farm we see them, where there are boarders without paying anything for their board, in reality, the flock is better off without them, for an infertile egg remains fresh longer in warm weather than one that is fertile.

The mite trouble is always more aggravating during hot weather. A warm, moist week is conducive to bringing into life more mites than is a month of cool weather. This is the month to make a great effort to clean them out completely, then the fight will be easy the rest of the summer, but if there is neglect now, later troubles will be greatly increased.

The average hen house is without sufficient ventilation for comfortable use unless it is a leaky old thing that is almost unbearable in rainy weather. Dry but well ventilated is the ideal condition. A look into some hen houses furnishes the reason why such a large percentage of the flock takes to the trees and other outside roosting places when warm weather comes. A good summer program is to clean thoroughly every two weeks and whitewash the entire interior every month.

—Successful Farming.

KANSAS "SWATS THE ROOSTER"

According to a bulletin from the Kansas State Agricultural College, the farmers of the sunflower State have just combined in a movement to "swat the rooster" from their flocks.

All male birds should be removed from flocks at once in order to save a heavy summer loss caused by incubation of fertile eggs. If this is done at once it will mean thousands of dollars saved by poultry raisers.

"Rooster week" is a Kansas idea and one that should be taken up seriously by farmers throughout the country. Several dealers in Kansas signified their willingness to pay a premium to every farmer agreeing to sell all his roosters. If some dealers in every community would offer a like inducement it would mean increased profits through the sale of eggs in the hot weather.

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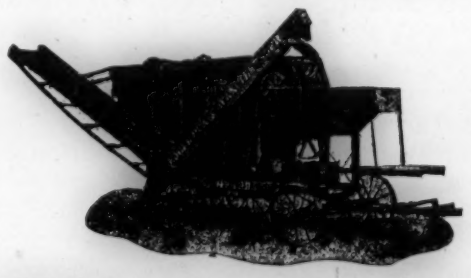

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